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Propositions relating to the amendment and completion of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature adopted by the International Botanical Congress of Vienna in 1905

The following propositions relating to the amendment and completion of the International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature adopted by the International Botanical Congress held in Vienna in 1905 are submitted for the consideration of the International Botanical Congress to be held in Brussels in 1910:

1. Motion to omit in Article 9 the words, "reserving special arrangements for fossil plants and non-vascular plants."

[It is most desirable that the principles of nomenclature should be uniform for all groups of plants. Even in the case of the metagenetic and fossil plants, special rules are not recommended.]

2. Motion to omit the word "vascular" in Article 19.

3. Motion to amend by omitting Article 20.

[Article 20 is in the highest degree arbitrary and thus controverts Article 3. Moreover, it is futile to attempt to conserve certain generic names without indicating a species with which each such name should be permanently associated. A much more philosophical result, not at all arbitrary, may be reached by accepting the method of types as outlined below in the proposed amendment to Article 45. Under this proposed amendment, many of the names now sought to be rejected by Article 20 will also be rejected.]

4. Motion to amend by striking out Article 36 and adding to the Rules the following as a recommendation:

The publication of names of new groups should be accompanied by a diagnosis in Latin, French, English, or German.

[The BULLETIN for January, 1909 (36: 1–54) was issued 29 Ja 1909.]

[The very great number of descriptions published in languages other than Latin prior to 1908, the manifest indisposition of many authors to regard Article 36 as desirable, and the progressive disuse of Latin in educational institutions and scientific literature, make this amendment necessary.]

5. Motion to amend Article 39 by omitting the words : "On and after January 1st, 1908, the date of publication of the latin diagnosis only can be taken into account in questions of priority."

[The remarks under Article 36 apply to Article 39 as well.]

6. Motion to amend Article 38 so that it shall read :

A genus or any other group of higher rank than a species is effectively published when its name has been printed and distributed (1) with a generic or specific description (or in palaeobotany a figure) and a binomial specific name, or (2) with a generic name and the citation of a previously published description, or (3) with a reference to a specific description which is associable by citation with a previously published binomial species.

EXAMPLES. — *Hydrodictyon* Roth, Tent. Fl. Germ. **3** : 531 (1800), is published with a generic and specific description and a binomial specific name ; *Odontoschisma* Dumort. Rec. Obs. Jung. 19 (1835) is published with a generic description and a binomial specific name ; *Brasenia* Schreb. ex Gmel. Syst. **2** : 853 (1791) is published with a generic description and a binomial specific name ; *Poacites* Schloth. Petrefact. 416. *pl. 26. f. 1, 2* (1820), a fossil genus, is published with figures and a binomial specific name, but without a description ; *Nyssa* L. Sp. Pl. 1058 (1753) is published with a generic and specific name and the citation of previously published descriptions ; *Acetabulum* Ludwig, Def. Gen. Pl. 504 (1760), a genus adopted from Tournefort, is published with a reference to a specific description associable by citation with the previously published *Madrepora Acetabulum* L. Syst. Nat. 793 (1758), inasmuch as both Ludwig and Linnaeus cite *Acetabulum* of Tournefort ; *Dryopteris* Adans. Fam. Pl. **2** : 20 (1763) is published with a reference to a specific description associable by citation with the previously published *Polypodium Filix-mas* L. Sp. Pl. 1090 (1753), inasmuch as both Adanson and Linnaeus cite *Filix mas* of Fuchs.

[There is no philosophical reason why the principle of accepting genera established by Linnaeus in "Species Plantarum" without a generic description, should not be extended to subsequent authors. These genera, if typified, are just as definite as pages of generic descriptions would make them. Philosophically, a genus is a group of one or more species rather than a description. There are a great many published descriptions of genera, unaccompanied by citations of species, which cannot be definitely interpreted.]

7. Motion to amend Article 45 so that it shall read :

When a genus is divided into two or more genera, the name must be kept and given to the division containing the nomenclatorial type. The nomenclatorial type of a genus or subgenus is the species originally named or designated by the author of the name. If no species was designated, the type is the first binomial species in order eligible under the following provisions:

1°. The type is to be selected from a subgenus, section, or other list of species originally designated as typical. The publication of a new generic name as an avowed substitute for an earlier invalid one does not change the type of a genus.

EXAMPLES. — *Diaporthe* Nitschke, Pyren. Germ. 240 (1870), is typified by *D. eres* Nitschke, the first species of the subgenus *Euporthe*; *Psilogramme* Kuhn, Festschr. 50-Jähr. Jub. Königs. Realschule zu Berlin 332 (1882), is typified by the first-mentioned species of the second section *Eupsilogramme*, and not from species included in the first section *Jamesonia*, which is based on a generic name previously published; *Phania* DC. Prodr. **5**: 114 (1826) is typified by *P. multicaulis* DC., the only species of the section *Euphania*; *Guignardia* Viala & Ravaz, Bull. Soc. Myc. Fr. **8**: 63 (1892), which was substituted for *Laestadia* Auers. Hedwigia **8**: 177 (1869) not *Laestadia* Kunth in Less. Syn. Compos. 203 (1832), is typified by *Laestadia alnea* (Fr.) Auers., which is the first of the three species given by Auerswald, and not by *Laestadia Bidwellii* (Ellis) Viala & Ravaz, the only species mentioned by Viala & Ravaz at the time the substitution was made.

2°. The application to a genus of a former specific name of one of the included species, designates the type.

EXAMPLES. — *Sordaria* Ces. & DeN. Comm. Soc. Critt. Ital. **1**: 225 (1863) is typified by *Sphaeria Sordaria* Fr., one of its twelve original species; *Roccella* DC. Fl. Fr. **2**: 334 (1805) is typified by *Lichen Roccella* L., one of its two original species; *Calypogeia* Raddi, Atti Soc. Ital. Sci. Mod. **18**: 42 (1818), is typified by *Jungermannia Calypogeia* Raddi, one of its three original species; *Amsonia* Walt. Fl. Car. 98 (1788) is typified by *Tabernaemontana Amsonia* L., one of its two original species.

3°. A figured species is to be selected rather than an unfigured species in the same work. In the absence of a figure, preference is to be given to the first species accompanied by the citation of a specimen in a regularly published series of exsiccatae. In the case of genera adopted from prebinomial authors (with or without change of name), a species figured by the author from whom the genus is adopted should be selected.

EXAMPLES. — *Perithamnion* J. Ag. Anal. Alg. 28 (1892) is typified by *P. ceramioides* J. Ag., as it is the only species figured; *Leptostroma* Fr. Obs. Myc. **1** : 196 (1815) is typified by *L. xylomoides* Fr. *loc. cit. pl. 1. f. 6a, b*, the only species figured ; *Lespedeza* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. **2**: 70 (1803) is typified by *L. procumbens* Michx. *loc. cit. pl. 39*, the species first figured ; *Stigmatea* Fr. Sum. Veg. Scand. 421 (1849) is typified by *S. Robertiani* Fr., the fourth species, as there are no species figured and this is the first in the list accompanied by the citation of a specimen in published exsiccatae, Scler. Suec. Exsic. *no. 423*.

4°. Where economic or indigenous species are included in the same genus with foreign species, the type is to be selected from (1) the economic species or (2) those indigenous from the standpoint of the original author of the genus.

EXAMPLES. — *Corallina* L. Syst. Nat. 805 (1758) is typified by *Corallina officinalis* L., a species of economic importance at the time of Linnaeus; *Agaricus* L. Sp. Pl. 1171 (1753) is typified by *Agaricus campestris* L., the most important economic species of the genus ; *Poa* L. Sp. Pl. 67 (1753) is typified by *P. pratensis* L., the first of the economic species; *Sanguisorba* L. Sp. Pl. 116 (1753) is typified by *S. officinalis*, the species indigenous from the standpoint of the author.

5°. The types of genera adopted through citations of nonbinomial literature (with or without change of name) are to be selected from those of the original species which receive names in the first binomial publication. The genera of Linnaeus' Species Plantarum (1753) are to be typified through the citations given in his Genera Plantarum (1754).

EXAMPLES. — *Phallus* L. Sp. Pl. 1178 (1753), a genus adopted in a more extended sense from Micheli, is typified by *Phallus impudicus* L., the only species common to the genus *Phallus* of both authors ; *Riccia* L. Sp. Pl. 1138 (1753), a genus adopted in a more restricted sense from Micheli, is typified by *Riccia crystallina* L., which is the first in Linnaeus of the species common to both authors; *Polytrichum* L. Sp. Pl. 1109 (1753), a genus adopted from Dillenius, is typified by *Polytrichum commune* L., the first in Linnaeus of the species common to both authors ; *Cypripedium* L. Sp. Pl. 951 (1753), a genus adopted from Tournefort with a change of his name *Calceolus*, is typified by *Cypripedium Calceolus*, the only species common to both authors ; *Seseli* L. Sp. Pl. 259 (1753), a genus adopted from Boerhaave, is typified by the second species of Linnaeus, *Seseli montanum*, which is the first in Linnaeus of the species common to both authors ; *Silene* L. Sp. Pl. 416 (1753), a genus adopted from Dillenius with a change of his name *Viscago*, is typified by *Silene anglica*, the first in Linnaeus of the thirteen species figured by Dillenius ; *Fritillaria* L. Sp. Pl. 303 (1753), a genus adopted from Tournefort, is typified by the fifth species of

Linnaeus, *Fritillaria Meleagris*, which is one of the three species included in *Fritillaria* by both authors, and is selected from these three because it is the one figured by Tournefort.

[We seek to make the principles treated in Article 45 more definite than the present wording provides for, and this can be accomplished through our general method of types.]

8. Motion to amend Article 47 so that it shall read:

When a species or subdivision of a species is divided into two or more groups of the same nature, the name must be kept and given to the division containing the nomenclatorial type.

The nomenclatorial type of a species or subspecies is the specimen to which the describer originally applied the name in publication.

EXAMPLES. — *Sphaeria megalocarpa* Plow. Grevillea 7 : 73 (1878) is typified by the designation of a single specimen, *no. 956*, on the bark of dead maple; *Prionolejeunea innovata* Evans, Bull. Torrey Club 31 : 215 (1904), is typified by the designation of a specimen collected by Heller in the Luquillo Mountains, Puerto Rico; *Polypodium marginale* L. Sp. Pl. 1901 (1753) is typified by the designation of a specimen collected in Canada by Kalm; *Stachys arenicola* Britton, Man. 792 (1901), is typified by the designation of a specimen from Staten Island, New York; *Carex intumescens Fernaldii* Bailey, Bull. Torrey Club 20 : 418 (1893), is typified by a specimen collected at Cedar Swamp, Aroostook County, Maine, by M. L. Fernald.

1°. When more than one specimen was originally cited, the type or group of specimens in which the type is included may be indicated by the derivation of the name from that of the collector, locality, or host.

EXAMPLES.—*Mystrosporium Curtisii* Berk. Grevillea 3: 105 (1874) is based on two specimens, of which the one collected by M. A. Curtis is the type; *Jungermannia Dicksoni* Hook. Brit. Jung. *pl. 48* (1816) is based on several specimens, of which the one collected by Dickson in Scotland is the type; *Eriogonum Porteri* Small, Bull. Torrey Club 25 : 41 (1898), is based on several specimens, of which the one collected by T. C. Porter is the type; *Gaillardia arizonica* A. Gray, Syn. Fl. N. Am. 1^2: 353 (1884), is based on several specimens, of which the one collected by Palmer in Arizona is the type: *Cenangium Magnoliae* B. & C. Grevillea 4 : 5 (1875) is based on specimens from two hosts, of which the one on *Magnolia* is the type; *Cuscuta Cephalanthi* Engelm. Am. Jour. Sci. 43 : 336 (1842) is based on specimens from several hosts, of which the one from *Cephalanthus* is the type.

2°. Among specimens equally eligible, the type is that first figured with the original description, or, in default of a figure, the first mentioned.

EXAMPLES. — *Alaria valida* Kjellm. & Setchell, Univ. California Publ. Bot. **1** : 278. *pl. 21* (1903), is based on specimens from two localities, and the plant figured, from Whidbey Island, Washington, is the type; *Calyptridium roseum* S. Wats. Bot. King's Exp. 44. *pl. 6. f. 6–8* (1871) is based on at least three specimens, of which the one figured is the type; *Hypoxylon notatum* B. & C. Grevillea **4** : 50 (1875) is based on three specimens, none of which is figured, and the one first mentioned, which is *no. 1910* on *Celtis* from South Carolina, is the type; *Arnica cordifolia* Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. **1** : 331 (1833) is based on two specimens, neither of which is figured, and the one first mentioned, which was collected by Drummond in alpine woods of the Rocky Mountains, is the type.

3°. In default of an original specimen, that represented by the identifiable figure or (in default of a figure) description first cited or subsequently published, serves as the type.

EXAMPLES. — *Hydnum repandum* L. Sp. Pl. 1178 (1753) is based on three citations, of which the third is the type, being accompanied by a figure; *Marchantia polymorpha* L. Sp. Pl. 1137 (1753) is based on a number of citations, of which that referring to Micheli's figure indicates the type; *Trillium sessile* L. Sp. Pl. 340 (1753) is based on three citations, of which the second is the type, being accompanied by a figure; *Lycoperdon Bovista* L. Sp. Pl. 1183 (1753) is based on a number of citations, of which the first mentioned is the type, as no figure is cited; *Centaurea Scabiosa* L. Sp. Pl. 913 (1753) is based on a number of citations, of which the first mentioned is the type, as no figures are cited.

[The principles applicable to the typifying of species are similar to those outlined for genera under our proposed amendments to Article 45.]

9. Motion to amend Recommendation XXVI (under Article 46) by omitting paragraph 3 and by substituting for paragraph 2 the following:

Of names published in the same work and at the same time, those having precedence of position are to be preferred.

[Here we seek to establish more definitely the choice between names of the same date.]

10. Motion to amend Article 51 by substituting after the colon n the first line the following:

1°. When the name is preoccupied (homonym).

(*a*) A specific name is a homonym when it has been published for another species under the same generic name.

EXAMPLES. — *Caulerpa Lycopodium* Harv. Ner. Bor.-Am. **3**: 19 (1858) is a homonym of *Caulerpa Lycopodium* J. Ag. Öfvers. Kongl. Vet.-Akad. Förh. **4**: 6 (1847); *Radula spicata*

Aust. Bull. Torrey Club **6** : 19 (1875) is a homonym of *Radula spicata* Mitt. Bonplandia **10** : 19 (1862) ; *Acer saccharinum* Wang. Amer. 36. *pl. 2. f. 26* (1787) is a homonym of *Acer saccharinum* L. Sp. Pl. 1055 (1753) ; *Vaccinium myrtilloides* Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. **2** : 32 (1834) is a homonym of *Vaccinium myrtilloides* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. **1** : 234 (1803) and is rejected whether the latter species is regarded as distinct or not ; *Chrysopsis pilosa* (Walt.) Britton, Mem. Torrey Club **5** : 316 (1894), is a homonym of *Chrysopsis pilosa* Nutt. Jour. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila. **7** : 66 (1834) and is to be rejected notwithstanding the fact that *Erigeron pilosum* Walt. was published in 1788 ; *Brasenia antiqua* Daws. Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada 3^4 : 15 (1885) is a homonym of *Brasenia antiqua* Newb. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. **5** : 514 (1883).

(*b*) A generic name is a homonym when previously published for another genus.

Examples. — *Rivularia* Ag. Syn. Alg. Scand. xxxviii (1817) is a homonym of *Rivularia* Roth, Cat. Bot. **1** : 212 (1797) ; *Sphaerella* Ces. & DeN. Schem. Sfer. Ital. 62 (1863) is a homonym of *Sphaerella* Sommerf. Mag. Naturvid. **4** : 249 (1824) ; *Torreya* Arn. Ann. Nat. Hist. **1** : 130 (1838) is a homonym of *Torreya* Raf. Am. Mo. Mag. **3** : 356 (1818), of *Torreya* Raf. Jour. Phys. **89** : 105 (1819), of *Torreya* Spreng. Neue Entdeck. **2** : 121 (1821), and of *Torreya* Eat. Man. ed. 5, 420 (1829).

(*c*) Similar names are to be treated as homonyms only when they are mere variations in the spelling of the same word ; or in the case of specific and subspecific names, when they differ only in adjective or genitive termination.

Examples. — *Penicillus* and *Penicillium*, *Callitriche* and *Calothrix*, *Pterigophyllum* and *Pteridophyllum*, may be maintained ; *Cyathophora* and *Cyathophorum*, *Asterocarpus* and *Astrocarpus*, can not be maintained. *Greenei* and *Greenii*, named for different persons, Greene and Green, may be maintained in the same genus ; *virginicus*, *virginianus*, and *virginiensis*, *oreganus* and *oregonensis*, *Hookeri* and *Hookerianus*, cannot be maintained in the same genus.

2°. When there is an older valid name based on another member of the same group (metonym).

Examples. — *Chauvinia* Bory, Voy. Coquille, Bot. Crypt. 204 (1828), is typified by *Chauvinia paspaloides* Bory, and *Caulerpa* Lamour. Jour. de Bot. **2** : 141 (1809) is typified by *Caulerpa prolifera* (Forsk.) Lamour., consequently, if these species are regarded as congeneric, the name *Chauvinia* is rejected ; *Boletopsis* P. Henn. Nat. Pflanzenf. 1^{**} : 194 (1899) cannot stand as a genus to include a section bearing the name *Boletinus* Kalchb., the latter having been established as a genus in 1877 ; *Meibomia* Heist. ex Adans. Fam. Pl. **2** : 509 (1763) is based on *Hedysarum canadense* L. Sp. Pl. 748, and *Desmodium* Desv. Jour. de Bot. II. **1** : 122 (1813) is typified by *Hedysarum asperum* Poir. Encycl. Suppl.

6 : 408 (1804), consequently if these species are regarded as congeneric the name *Desmodium* is to be rejected; *Sisymbrium altissimum* L. Sp. Pl. 659 (1753), *Sisymbrium Sinapistrum* Crantz, Stirp. Austr. ed. 2, 52 (1769), and *Sisymbrium pannonicum* Jacq. Coll. **1** : 70 (1786), have different types, but if these are regarded as belonging to the same species, the two later names are metonyms of that of Linnaeus.

3°. When there is an older valid name based on the same type (typonym).

EXAMPLES. — *Coralliodendron* Kütz. Polyp. Calcif. 11 (1841) and *Corallocephalus* Kütz. Linnaea **17** : 95 (1843) are both typonyms of *Penicillus* Lamarck, Ann. Mus. Nat. **20** : 297 (1813), all being typified by the same species; *Pyrenochium* Link, Abh. Berl. Akad. **1824** : 171 (1826), is a typonym of *Dothiorella* Sacc. Michelia **2** : 5 (1880), both being based on *Dothidea pyrenophora* Fr.; *Asplenium Vincentis* Christ, Bot. Jahrb. **24** : 109 (1897), is a typonym of *A. Guildingii* Jenm. Gard. Chron. III. **15** : 70 (1894), both being based on H. H. Smith's *no. 1346* from St. Vincent; *Miegia* Pers. Syn. **1** : 101 (1805) is a typonym of *Arundinaria* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. **1** : 73 (1803), both being based on the same species.

4°. When the natural group to which it applies is undetermined (hyponym).

(*a*) A specific or subspecific name is a hyponym when it has not been connected with a description, identifiable by diagnostic characters or by reference to a type specimen, figure, or locality.

EXAMPLES. — *Pexisperma lutescens* Raf. Carat. Nuov. Gen. Sp. Sicilia 89. *pl. 20. f. 1* (1810) is a hyponym, as the description and figures are not identifiable; *Hydrophora tenella* Tode, Fung. Meck. Sel. **2** : 6 (1791), is a hyponym, as its description is not identifiable; *Gentiana hybrida* Raf. Med. Rep. II. **5** : 353 (1808) is a hyponym, as no diagnosis is published; *Lechea furfuracea* Raf. New Fl. Am. **1** : 92 (1836) is a hyponym, as its description is not identifiable; *Sigillaria centralis* Newb. Annals of Science **1** : 96 (1853) is a hyponym, as no description or figure is published.

(*b*) A generic or subgeneric name is a hyponym, when it is not associable, at least by specific citation, with a binomial species previously or simultaneously published; or when its type species is not indentified.

EXAMPLES. — *Adodendrum* Necker, Elem. **1** : 214 (1790) and *Calesiam* Adans. Fam. Pl. **2** : 446 (1763) are hyponyms, because their authors neither named a binomial species nor cited a species which had previously received a binomial name; *Sclernax* Raf. Carat. Nuov. Gen. Sp. Sicilia 90 (1810) is a hyponym, as its type species, *Sclernax truncata*, has not been identified; *Nudilus* Raf. Atl. Jour. 176 (1833) is a hyponym, as its type species, *N. paradoxus*, has not been identified.

[The general method of types above advocated provides simpler and more definite principles for the rejection of names than does the present wording of this article.]

11. Motion to amend by omitting Article 55, 2°.

[Article 55, paragraph 2° forms an unfortunate exception to the general law of priority. The rules require such binomials as *Cerastium cerastioides*, *Specularia Speculum*, *Atamosco Atamasco*, and *Leonotis Leonitis*, while excluding such as *Linaria Linaria* and *Catalpa Catalpa*.]

The above propositions are submitted by

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